

Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 12, 1870.

During the year ending June 30th, 1870, 40,493 Canadians annexed themselves to the United States by emigration.

One Thousand Dollars worth of living black bass are to be placed in the Delaware river, in hopes of stocking that stream with that valuable and edible fish.

For the first time in the history of this country one of the States of the Union, New Hampshire, will show a falling off in population by the census returns.

Cotton-Picking is going on quite vigorously in Texas. The crop is good, and there are no complaints of a difficulty to obtain hands. The usual price paid for picking is seventy five cents per hundred pounds.

The jury in the Superior Court of the State of Maryland returned a verdict on Monday compelling the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to pay \$10,000 to the widow of James Dougherty, who was run over and killed by the cars on that road near Skylesville, in October, 1868. This is the second trial, the jury at the first trial bringing in a verdict of but \$4,000.

The Press says: The only deplorable circumstance in the downfall of Napoleon is the distress into which the poor wife, Eugenie, is plunged by her husband's folly. A brave and true woman, she deserved a worthier husband and a better fate. Her advice to him in the beginning of the war, as it is discovered in an intercepted despatch breathes wisdom of the profoundest character. Had the Emperor taken that counsel the Empire might not be a thing of the past.

The North China Herald speaks of a treaty recently entered into between China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners. If this be so, the logic of modern artillery will, no doubt, be brought to bear in the premises by the Western powers, in order to protect the European and American residents in the trading ports of those countries. The horrible slaughter of the priests and nuns at Tien-tsin has not yet been atoned for, but we may soon learn that the English and French fleets have exacted reparation.

The result of the plebiscite in the Eternal City was to be expected, but its glory lies in the almost unexampled unanimity of the vote. The Pope may indeed tremble, and cherish thoughts of flight anywhere, even to the shores of England's Main, when but fifty men, and they priests, could be found in the city to raise their voice and pole a vote in his behalf. The unity of Italy is nominally achieved; the release of Garibaldi and the lengthening of the people's tether is all that is required to make it a fact.

General Steinacker and Mr. Wolf, a prominent German of Washington city, called upon the President upon matters of business, and in the course of the interview the conversation turned upon the European war. The attention of the President was called to the fact that certain papers had given what purported to be his view, wherein he unhesitatingly said that all such statements were unauthorized. He especially pronounced absurd the report telegraphed to a New York paper that he had expressed a doubt of the ability of the Prussians to take Paris. He does not recollect having said anything that would afford a foundation for the report. On the contrary, he is of the opinion that Paris must surrender if the Prussians continue the siege any length of time.

With the surrender of the fortress of Strasburg to the Prussians, we learn the fearful devastation inflicted on the town, one of the oldest and finest in the southeast of France. The magnificent cathedral has, contrary to former reports, been considerably damaged. Its grand old tower has been sadly shaken, and its Gothic tracery, ornaments and buttresses generally injured and broken. Still it is believed that the body of the cathedral is unshaken. The public library, with its quaint old specimens of early printing, has been destroyed, and the theatre and railway depots are burned to the ground. The havoc among public buildings and private dwellings has been fearful, as also the destruction of bridges. It speaks well for the brave inhabitants that they are already talking of rebuilding their city and restoring the cathedral to its former beauty.

It is now reported that the Dominionists have not improved matters by sending troops up into the Winnipeg country to suppress Riel's rebellion. Even the volunteers sent there at so much expense are said to set the laws at defiance, and Governor Archibald has not the power to restore order or maintain peace. Arrangements have been already made to overthrow the present administration, drive the Hudson Bay Company out of the country and seize upon what there is of power and spoils. One peculiar feature of the present movement is the intense hostility displayed toward Americans, none of whom are permitted to live in the Manitoba country. We do not pity the Dominionists, as they might have saved both the expenditure and expense by dealing fairly and honorably with the Winnipeg people. But the bad treatment of Americans, should it become a positive persecution, should receive prompt attention at the hands of our government.

THE FRENCH PRUSSIAN WAR.

What is Doing.

LONDON, October 1.—Advices from Versailles, via Rouen, 30th September, contain the following news. Spade work, which had been going on vigorously the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at six o'clock this morning by a sharp attack of the enemy. The French force made a sortie from the city in the direction of Forts d'Isly and Montreuil. They attacked the sixth Corps occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at that time another large force assaulted the command of General Durott. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing force. The French force drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them before reinforcements could come up. Immediately after the attack commenced, the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth Corps meantime falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting, during which the Prussian lines were unshaken, the French gave way before a heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement commenced by the French the Fifth German Corps took the offensive, vigorously following the French, cutting off their flight and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken. Every day increases the strength of the Prussian position.

LONDON, October 2.—We have news that the national guards of the army of Rouen had their first brush with the enemy yesterday, near Bouenieres, about forty miles from Paris, in the forest of Rosny. The national guard behaved very gallantly. For two hours it had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Montebon where many were killed in a desperate conflict on the bridge over the Seine, and nearly to Mezy, where reinforcements of artillery and cavalry came up to the Germans from Manheim, and these in their turn regaining the offensive, drove the French back in considerable disorder and with heavy loss. At the latest advices, the Germans occupy Nantes, the bridges over the Seine, the Maguy and the Faubourg of Ligny. Communication is reopened, however, by Amiens, with Rouen.

The siege of Sionssons continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Roudsburg, Waideburg and Frankfurt Landwehr and the Thirteenth Corps. The French have asked a truce for the burial of dead. The losses of the Germans have been trifling. Bismark formally denies that any disposition exists on the part of Prussia to make France a second rate power. The occupation of Strasburg by the Germans was solemnized on September 30th by religious services in the church of St. Thomas. The Germans took 170 guns, valued at 2,000,000 francs. The property in the bank is estimated at 8,000,000 francs and there is an immense quantity of munitions and clothing.

A dispatch from Colmar, Sunday, says: Another body of 80,000 Germans have crossed the Rhine and are moving on Mulhouse; another body is near Schlestadt and Neufchateau.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Nieuport represent the condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment the mob plundered shops, and the population, taking refuge in cellars, were either suffocated or burned to death.

NEUCHÂTEAU, October 2, via TOURS, 4.—It is rumored here that the body of Von Moltke was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Tours. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

TOURS, October 5.—Dispatches just received here from Chartres, dated to-day, contains the following: The Prussians gain some advantages near Eperon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. They bombarded Eperon, and for a time the Mobiles and franc-tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

It is reported here to-day that there is fighting going on near Orleans.

A dispatch from Bellast says that the franc-tireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

FOUNTAINEBLEAU, October 5.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the franc-tireurs, near here, and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated towards Chailly.

BERLIN, October 5.—The French make unsuccessful sorties from Metz almost daily. The Prussians are invariably warned by their videttes of the approach of the French and the latter, in every instance, are immediately assailed and driven in. Their losses, consequently, are heavy.

TOURS, October 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau Caillard, on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle and a large amount of forage, etc., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

AMIENS, October 6.—On Monday the French made a brilliant sortie from Sionssons, drove back the Prussians a considerable distance, burned their supplies and shelter, and having effected these exploits retired within the Sionssons gates.

Another column of Germans, marching to Fontainebleau, was ambushed, routed driven back with serious loss to Chailly. The Germans now occupy Beauvais in strong force, and are threatening Rouen.

TOURS, October 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all the arrangements for the shelling and attacking of Paris, and that their guns and mortars are in position. The

spirit of the population, however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison are prepared at any moment to second such an attack as the forces outside the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobiles.

TOURS, October 6.—Gen. Rigan reports from Chevilly on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Tours with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses, surrounded the village and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Rossayer's brigade turned the village in the right, and the enemy's cavalry, five hundred strong, supported by 2,000 infantry were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Paris. The French pursued them three hours' march beyond Tours. Gen. Rigan ascertaining the presence, with their forces, of Prince Adalbert, of Saxe Meiningen, and of Prince Adalbert, of Saxe Altemburg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

BERLIN, October 7.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French guerrillas, who infest that vicinity, have ambushed and shot the Crown Prince of Wurttemberg while he was riding in the Park of St. Cloud. His escort was assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, who was wounded. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries are serious. The escort wheeled quickly and rode into the woods, but the assailants had vanished. The free-shooters swarmed in the Park and through the forest of St. Cloud, and caused great mischief by firing upon every Prussian soldier or entry in that direction. They attack the couriers and harass all communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

The Fourteenth German Army Corps, under Gen. Von Werder, left Strasburg and took up a line of march into the South of France yesterday. They will probably effect a junction with the army of Gen. Von Treskow, near Belfort, and continue the movement southwardly.

TOURS, October 7.—The villages about Eperail are filled with troops. The Perfect of Eperail telegraphs midnight on the 6th to the Minister of the Interior that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Lain and Broyeurs, against 10,000 Prussians supported by artillery. The French troops, aided by the National Guards, held their position. A dispatch from Evreux shows great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse, to resist requisitions.

The voyage of Gambetta from Paris to-day was full of adventure. The balloon came down to the ground, just outside the walls of the city, threw out ballast and raised, passing slowly over the Prussian lines; came down again near Creil; saw the Prussians and were forced to throw out ballast, traveling sacks and shawls. It rose slowly again and a shot just grazed the hair of Gambetta. Near Mt. Didier the balloon came down among trees and was torn. Gambetta and party got a conveyance and went to Amiens. Just the other side of the woods in which they landed were the Prussians.

TOURS, October 8.—Gambetta is here. Nothing can be decided about the elections until the Council meets to-morrow. We have news from Paris to the 7th. Gambetta is expected there to-morrow. News from Chartres to the 7th states that the franc-tireurs were defeated at Ables. One hundred and thirty Prussian horsemen captured sixty of the French and many horses. A dispatch received from the Mayor of Arthenay states that eight hundred franc-tireurs had driven back the forces of Prussians.

The Prussians have attacked New Breisack. The cannonading is sharp, and the besieged are answering vigorously.

VERSAILLES, October 9. Afternoon.—Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie to the North on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on the entrenched positions of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortress, with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prussians lost six hundred men.

The killed, wounded and prisoners of the French army, in the campaign from Saarbrücken to Sedan, is calculated amounts to 230,834 officers and men. The killed and wounded amount to 95,000 distributed as follows: In the battles and retreat from Wissembourg to the Moselle, 30,000 men; in the battles around Metz, 25,000; and in the battles around and at Sedan, 40,000. The prisoners alone number 2,574 officers, and 132,250 men, making a total of 145,824, of whom 32,000 were taken in the battles around Sedan, and 2,325 officers and 81,450 men, or 86,765, at the capitulation. The prisoners taken at Laon, Toul and Strasburg, it is calculated, will swell the losses to 250,000. To these must be added the 70,000 men of Bazaine's army, cooped up in Metz, and the fugitive detachments, amounting to 5,000 or 6,000 men, which, escaping from Sedan into Belgium, were disarmed and made prisoners. It is, therefore, believed that of the standing army of 350,000 men which Napoleon had at his disposal when the campaign commenced, less than 50,000 able bodied men are now in the service of France. The losses in materials of war are also immense. The official report gives the capture of 10,280 horses, 102 mitrailleurs, 887 field guns and heavy artillery, over 400 wagons, several pontoon trains, large quantities of small arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions. The French losses in the retreat of McMahon from Worth, embrace 10,000 woolen blankets, 40,000 bags of rice, coffee and sugar; large quantities of wine, rum and tobacco, the latter articles being valued at \$400,000. The losses of the German army in killed and wounded, thus far in the campaign, are estimated at 150,000 men, but King William has still over 500,000 soldiers at his disposal.

A man has been found at Oxford, Ill., who was bitten by a rattlesnake seventeen years ago and is still taking whisky for the bite.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.—Accounts continue to come in of the destruction of property and the loss of life in the lower valley of Virginia, and are truly heartrending. At Castleman Ferry, Jefferson county, the destruction is complete. All the houses—sixteen in number—were driven from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a storehouse alone are left to mark the spot. The Bessy Company lost heavily, the whole of the trestle-work and all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at least a month to repair damages and resume the running of the trains on the Winchester branch to Harper's Ferry. The mail train now runs to Halltown, and mails and passengers are transported to and from that point and the ferry in coaches and wagons. Every building from Shenandoah City to Hall's Works is gone, and from Hall's Works to the old Shenandoah Bridge but few houses are standing, the whole number destroyed in the vicinity amounting to forty or fifty.

John P. Lewis was drowned and his house near the mill at Rockford was swept away. The steam saw mill of George M. Eichelberger, near the Clark line, was also swept away. Joshua Myers' barn and all his buildings, except one, were destroyed. Johnson's large woolen factory, at the mouth of Bull-kun, was submerged to the second story. The old ferry house at Shannondale, Walraven's saw mill and house, the fine distilleries of Messrs. AVIS & Co., with their still and fixtures complete; also the dwellings of Mary Van Vaeter, Joseph Stary, James Harris, Jefferson, &c., the dye-house and other outhouses in Watson's factory, were swept away, and the mills, stock and machinery very considerably damaged. The destruction of Key's Ferry was complete; the old mansion house in the occupancy of Daniel Alstadt, who had scarcely succeeded in removing his family before the house and stabling and farming implements became common food for the raging waters.

John G. Cockerill lost \$4,000 in bonds, which he had spread out on a table in the house to dry. A number of lives are reported lost between Harper's Ferry and Stanton. They are estimated at nearly one hundred.

On Saturday evening Mr. Jesse L. Savage, a resident of New Haven, on a business visit to New York, sat in the reading room of the Frankfort Hotel, counting some fifteen hundred dollars he had that day drawn from a city bank. After dark on the next (Sunday) night Mr. Savage was found by an acquaintance leaning against a fence in a lonely spot in the city of New Haven, with five or six deep cuts in the abdomen, three in the neck, and three in the arm, and with his pocket book rife of his \$1,500. After counting his money in the reading room at the Frankfort Hotel, Mr. Savage, it appears, took the New Haven boat Continental for home. On the boat he drank several times at the bar with two men unknown to him. When he reached New Haven he immediately started for home. It was about nine o'clock at night, and his way led through a sort of lane. Suddenly he was assaulted from behind, and in the struggle that ensued he was cut and stabbed as specified. He did not recognize his assailants. It is not thought that the unfortunate man will recover, nor have the ruffians who attacked him been arrested. This case should serve as a warning. It is impolitic both to exhibit a large sum of money in a public place, and to form temporary intimacies with the people met while traveling—especially at a bar and over a glass of whisky.

The utility of ballooning seems at last to be demonstrated, now that the world is indebted to this art for the means of communication with, in many respects, its chief city. The aerial trips performed by various balloonists from Paris have had the most practical ends in view, and have generally accomplished them. M. Lissander, in the last, succeeded in delivering 29,000 Paris letters at a postoffice within the French lines, besides distributing countless copies of the French proclamations, in German among the troops of the besieging armies. All important inventions arise out of the exigency which demands them. The progress made in the art of aerial travel has been slower than in steam travel, because we have less present need or desire to travel through the air. But let a great city like Paris be besieged for three months, and aerial travel will become a frequent and accustomed mode of navigation. The Prussians, if they really desire to stop all communication of news between Paris and the outside world, will have to send up balloons of their own to capture those of the French, and this might lead to new modes of aerial warfare, as well as navigation, which would have a peculiar fascination for the French imagination. If it is glorious, on the dead level of mother earth, to die for one's country, a height of two or three miles above the earth, must be the height of glory.

Going to the house of a friend to pass the night seems to be a perilous undertaking in Ohio. A young man venturing to do so at Sidney, in that State, recently, was shot by his "friend," while quietly sleeping in bed. He made the visit in company with his mother, and was assigned to a chamber which was to be occupied by one of the family who came in late. On coming in, that brilliant and courageous member of the family, finding some one in his bed, drew a pistol and shot him. The stupidity of this proceeding is not relieved by the explanation that he thought there was a burglar in the house. The explanation is more superlatively stupid and silly than the deed itself, if possible. The whole affair is an illustration of the fact that those who are in the habit of carrying pistols are cowards, and wholly unfit to be trusted with fire-arms.

Father Suffield, an English Benedictine Monk, has left the Roman Church on account of the infallibility dogma.

Owing to the war, says an exchange, New Jersey will have to furnish all the French wine of the vintage of 1870.

A Little of Everything. Backgammon—a lady's waterfall. Every business man should advertise. The Princess of Prussia makes her own dresses. They have been successful in raising tea in Georgia. Erie has 18,742 inhabitants, an increase of 9,410 since 1874. The best thing to give to the poor—give them employment. Baptism by moonlight is one of the latest novelties out west. The inhabitants of New Jersey are happy-picking their cranberries. All our job work is warranted to give satisfaction. Send in your orders. A raft of one million feet of lumber passed Columbia, Ky., the other day. Pencil-nails call attention to a throat with a scythe "new movement of outside." "Will my old overcoat serve me another winter?" is the question just now with many. The number of Jews serving in the German armies amounts to upward of 30,000. Ten counties of Illinois have more than doubled their population during the last decade. In Dresden the American ladies have a Sewing Society for the benefit of wounded soldiers. The New York Commercial translates the Good Templars "I. O. G. T.," as "I Only Get Tight."

The railroads of this country are said to use 150,000 acres of good timber every year for sleepers. The equinoctial storm this year traveled thro' the State of Minnesota at the rate of 200 miles a day. A Newport couple have just celebrated their pearl wedding, having been married for seventy years. Some twenty Chinamen went to Mexico to gather oysters, but the people there warned them away. A North Carolina girl shot herself the other day, because her mother wouldn't let her go to a picnic. In Winchester, Indiana, a bell is tolled every half hour as a signal for the people to take their quinine. Somebody has discovered that in forty years a man can take over twenty-four months to blowing his nose. Murders in Denver are now forbidden by a municipal ordinance, on the ground that they obstruct the sidewalk.

The public debt was reduced over \$2,000,000 last month. A heavier slice will be taken of this month, it is said. A Wyoming nominee in the late election was defeated by the opposition candidate, who happened to be his own wife. A noted engineer in Glasgow, Scotland, has made a steam engine so small that it can be covered with a lady's thumb. A man having been killed in New York by a blow from a spade, a contemporary heads its account, "Shoveled to death."

Texas ladies who feel aggrieved by anything in the papers, go to the office and smear the editor's face with printing ink. A sweet potato, weighing sixteen pounds, has been laid upon the table of an editor out West. A whopper—the potato, we mean.

Bears are ravaging the oat fields in Oregon and Tangleton, Canada, the late fire in the woods having driven them from their runs.

The late storm has done much damage in Virginia. Many lives have been lost and much property destroyed by the raging waters.

A new Republican paper styled the State Journal has been established in Harrisburg. It is lively in style and lovely in appearance.

In Decatur county, Ind., Mrs. G. A. Crosby acts as constable. Her husband is justice of the peace. The New York Tribune is next year to build itself a magnificent new office, on the site of the present one.

John Allen, once epheerally notorious as the wickedest man in New York, is dead. We do not know if he be the wickedest man in his present sphere or not.

In Trenton a petrifaction has been found under the floor of a church vestry. She was probably starved to death while looking for church mice, which were proverbially poor.

The wealthiest people in the world are the Osages. The tribe numbers 3,000, and have, after all expenses are paid, 160 acres of choice land per capita and \$6,000,000 in money.

"I'll commit you as a nuisance," said a policeman to a noisy loafer a day or two since. "No one has a right to commit a nuisance," was the apt reply, and the fellow moved on.

A contemporary says that to prevent having a red nose in winter, a good remedy is to bathe the face in ice water before going out, and to keep the mouth shut for five minutes after going into the open air.

The Strasburg cathedral is not seriously harmed. The roof of the nave is burned, and the windows are shattered by shot; the spire has been struck in several places; but the interior is almost untouched.

The most fashionable marriages now a days are the simplest. Several have occurred lately in which there were neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen, cards, receptions, or display. The fashion is one of the most sensible of modern times.

"Pere Hyacinthe is going to marry that American lady whom he converted to Catholicism, and who has lately modeled a striking medallion of his handsome, stolid face." So says a Rochester paper. If the rumor is true, the lady's name is Merriman, and she lives in Bucyrus, Ohio.

At Hartford is being burnt at present the largest brick kiln that has ever been burned in this country. It contains one million of brick, and the whole enormous mass is now wrapped in flames. It is said that the burning of this kiln will require one hundred and fifty cords of wood.

Children were once fed on plain nutritious food, were given a bowl of bread and milk for supper, and put to bed when it was dark under the table. But at the board of their elders they now expect to be served with all the abominations, in the way of edibles, which we have invented for our own poisoning.

The New York Nation makes one of the most effective political hits of the season, in saying that in their platform "the Democrats desire the establishment of a republic for Ireland on the model of that of New York city, which is the first Irish Republic ever established, and possesses many novel governmental contrivances."

Mr. Peter Emfield, living near Altoona, recently determined to have a new wall put around his spring, and hired James Piper to do the job. While Mr. Piper was taking down the old wall he came across a nest of water snakes, forty-nine in number. Thirteen of the snakes measured thirty-three inches in length, thirty measured twenty-five inches, and six measured six inches. The whole forty-nine were massacred.

Excellent jelly or glue is now made out of old boots. At a recent meeting of the Dilect Club, Prof. Van der Weyde demonstrated the feasibility of such a transaction. The leather being treated with lime under increased atmospheric pressure, parts with its tannin and reverts to the condition of gelatin, when it may be either converted into glue or cast in a mould for edible or ornamental purposes. Think of boiled boots as a light diet!

The surrender of Strasburg has saved it from a great peril. It has been declared on so great an authority as the Manchester Guardian that two balloons, held in tow by suitable lines, were to be sent up over the besieged town to a height of one thousand feet. Thence they were to drop nitro-glycerine bombs into the powder magazine. A man named Walter is said to have been the inventor and the intending operator of this pretty infernal machine, which would certainly have been tried in a few days had not Gen. Ulrich surrendered. Powder magazines are usually protected by casemates, or something like them, and the chances of a balloon, at the height of only three hundred yards, escaping a rain of Chassepot bullets would appear to be but small. However, it is quite as well that the experiment in question was not tried.

Meetings have been already held, or are announced, in all the principal towns of Germany, to declare the resolution of the German people to stand by the principles enunciated in the Berlin address to the King. Both North and south deprecate all foreign interference or dictation as to the conditions of peace, and pray His Majesty and his august allies to insist on such material guarantees as shall secure Germany for the future against the aggressive designs of France. Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Hanover, Cassel, Brunswick, Mayence, Leipzig, Konigsberg, stettin, Frankfurt-on-Main, and Posen have already adopted the Berlin address, and we hear every hour of new adhesions.—North German Correspondent.

A droll story comes to us from Paris. The authorities having ordered, in view of a scarcity of provender, that all "useless mouths" should leave the city, great was the consternation in elderly female circles, and immense was the rush to the Mayor's office, and plaintive and shrill were the inter-rogatories—Does the order refer to cats? dogs? parrots? canary birds? "Not at all," responds the public officer; "for if worst comes to worst, these beasts and birds can be eaten."

Settlement with our soldiers and sailors for their bounties and payments advances very slowly. Of the 250,000 black soldiers who enlisted during the late war, only 60,000 have received their bounties. It is estimated that 100,000 yet remain to be settled with. One firm of claim agents, who have presented 12,000 claims for colored soldiers, has been suspended from doing business with the Bureau.

Three or four carpenters had a dance upon the roof of a school house at Pittsfield, Mass., the other day. They were shingling the building, and in tearing off the covering a big hornet's nest was discovered, when men, overalls, shingles hats and insects flew about hastily for a time. There was no retreat for the men, and so they had to fight it out on that line until the foe was annihilated.

The wreck of a large vessel having been found among the sands of the Yuma desert, California, savans are propounding conundrums to each other as to how it came there, and how long ago that place was the bed of the sea.

New Advertisements. Advertisements set up in large type, or on a plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No extra charge for insertion in this column.

ORING'S Dollar Bill of Initialed French Note Paper, mailed to you on receipt of \$1. Address: LORING, Publisher, Boston, Mass. Oct 12-70.

5000 MEN WANTED—100 per cent. profit on 50,000 dollar business. Catalogue and combination premiums to agents. Catalogue and terms free. Address: M. L. BYRN, 28 Cedar St., N. Y. Oct. 12-70-11.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned Assignee of James H. Dale, Bankrupt, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A Portable Steam Saw Mill, the property of said Bankrupt. E. A. IRVIN, Assignee Oct 12-70.

SAWS! SAWS!! DISTON, CROSS CUT, MILL, DRAG, AND CIRCULAR SAWS, LIGHTNING SAWS, PATENT PERFORATED, ELECTRIC SAWS, AND DISTON'S SAWS of all kinds, for sale by H. F. BIGLER & CO.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD. The Practical Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog. Birds, Beasts and Snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. It is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the best Whistlers. Ventri-Quism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 10 cents. 2 for 25 cents. 15 for \$1. Address: T. W. VALENTINE, Oct 12-70. Box 372 Jersey City, N. J.

WEAVING! MRS. R. CALDWELL. Having engaged in the WEAVING BUSINESS, her residence near Logan's Mill, desires to inform her friends and the public, that she has now and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of COTTON WOOLLEN and HEMP WARPS, and is prepared to furnish to order Carpet ready made, or warp and weaving. Weaving of all kinds done to order. If desired she can furnish cotton warp of all kinds for linen or woolen filling. Wool and rags taken in exchange. Address: Mrs. R. CALDWELL, Oct 12-70-11. Clearfield, Pa.

WEST BRANCH RESTAURANT AND Ladies' Oyster Saloon, on second at below MARKET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Constantly kept on hand a selected assortment of Candies, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. Also fresh Oysters received daily, and for sale by the dozen or hundred. J. M. MACOMBER, Proprietor. Oct 12-70.

FOR SALE—two second hand air tight parlor WOOD STOVE, and lot of good RUSSIA PIPE Terms moderate. Inquire of D. G. Nivling, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 5, 70.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER, CLAIM AND COLLECTOR, 710N OFFICE, Conveyancing and all Legal Papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe received. Oseola, Clearfield County, Pa. October 5, 1870-3m.

CAUTION—My son, Charles Fremont Knox, aged 14 years, having left me without just cause or provocation, persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, or giving him employment without rendering to me satisfaction for his services. Oct 5, 70-3p. P. KNOX, Kjerfowen, Pa.

BRICK FOR SALE.—The undersigned has manufactured and has now on hand for sale 150,000 BRICK, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. J. A. TERPPE, Luthersburg, September 14, 1870-6m.

SAWED LUMBER.—The undersigned having started in the Lumber business, near Oseola, Clearfield county, Pa., is now prepared to furnish pine boards, clear and painted stuff, &c. Fine and Hemlock bills sawed to order and shipped on short notice. C. R. MACOMBER, Oseola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa. May 5, 1869-11.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the interest of J. A. Blattenberger, Esq., in the late business hereof carried on under the firm name of J. A. Blattenberger & Co., the same will be conducted hereafter under the name of Mohandun Land & Lumber Co. (Store) JOHN LAWRIE, President. H. H. SHILLINGBODD, Sup't. May 11, 70-11.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., M 30-6m. 122 Second Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Ann Westfall, deceased.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ann Westfall, late of Chest township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, in possession of all the real and personal estate of said deceased, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, on or before August 17, 1870-61-p. H. H. HUBB, Executor.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in possession of O. L. Michaels, of Pike township, to wit: one lot of land, one plow, harness for two horses, one two-horse wagon, one cow, one horse, one team, one furniture, and one gray horse, as the same are long to me and have only been left with said Michaels on loan, and are subject to my order. Oct 5, 70-3p. JAMES CATHART.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Penn township wish to employ FIVE competent teachers to take charge of the schools in said township, the coming winter. Persons wishing to teach the schools, will meet the said Directors at Penn township, on Wednesday, Dec 22d, and consummate the agreement. Wages liberal. By order of the Board. Sep. 28, 70. JAMES B. CLARK, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two school orders on the account of Wm. B. Thomas, dated April 7, 1870, for \$40.00; No. 236, dated April 7, 1870, for \$40.00; and No. 237, dated April 7, 1870, for \$40.00. Said orders were given by the undersigned school board to Wm. B. Thomas, and as they have been nearly all paid, they will not be repaid unless compelled by law so to do. Sep. 28, 70. J. W. GIBASE, Treas'r.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES. The most perfect and simple machines of the kind ever invented. Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival. Price of the Singer Family Machine